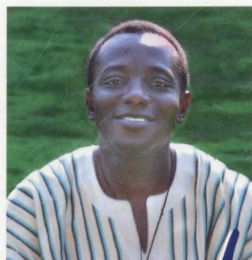
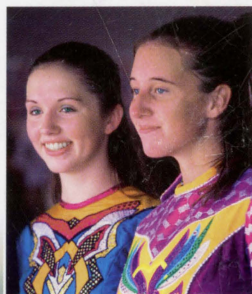


Lowell's Special Places



EXPLORING THE NEIGHBORHOODS



PUBLISHED BY THE LOWELL HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP

Lowell holds a special place in American history. The Industrial Revolution roared full force out of the textile mills and power canals of 19th-century Lowell. Before the factories made a great red brick line along the Merrimack River, this place at the junction of two rivers had been an important fishing ground for native peoples for centuries. In the 1820s, textile manufacturing put Lowell on the map. The mills drew workers from all over, first from farms and villages in the region, and then from countries around the world. The combined cultures made Lowell what it is today: a thriving city of more than 100,000 people — a place whose heritage is important enough to be preserved and told through the museums and rangers of Lowell National Historical Park; a city that is home to the University of Massachusetts Lowell and Middlesex Community College; a cultural hub with museums, performance centers, minor league sports, and restaurants of every kind; and a community whose neighborhoods each have special places to discover and a distinct character arising from the people who live here. Whether you live around the corner or across the country, we invite you to explore the city.

This brochure, *Lowell's Special Places: Exploring the Neighborhoods*, is meant to encourage you to investigate the less well-known parts of the city after you have seen the centerpiece historic district downtown. Lowell's seven major neighborhoods are the Acre, Back Central, Belvidere, Centralville, the Highlands, Pawtucketville, and South Lowell. Each offers a variety of rich experiences, providing the visitor with an opportunity to meet people who live here, enjoy the natural resources throughout the city, and appreciate the historic buildings that help us tell the Lowell story.

Find a comfortable spot to read through the brochure, then pick one of the suggested tours and head into the neighborhood. When you become familiar with the layout of the city, set off on your own to discover even more special places.

Our thanks go to neighborhood leader Barbara Palermo, the project consultant, who researched and wrote this publication.



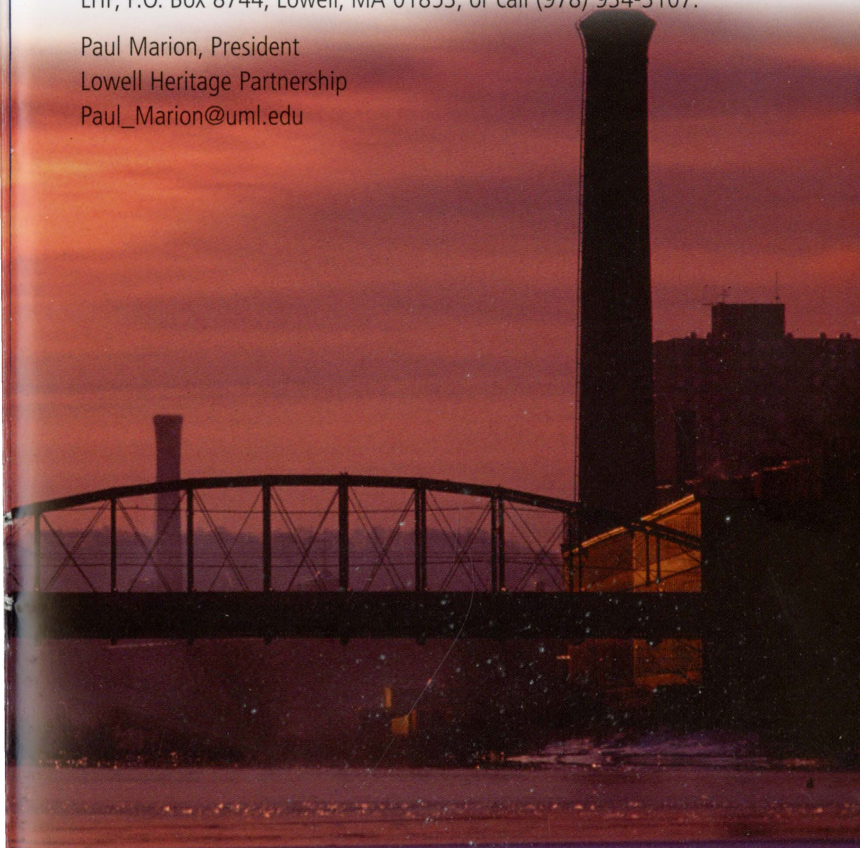
We start with the assumption that every explorer needs energy — food! Neighborhood restaurants serve breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Meet the folks from the area, and then set out to learn about our extraordinary city.

Here is how the brochure is organized:

- Each neighborhood has its own color-coded section, matching the map of Lowell in the center of this brochure.
- Each section includes a brief neighborhood history and tours which describe ethnic features, local restaurants, natural resources, and historic architecture.
- The start point for each tour is indicated by coordinates which are shown on the Lowell map in the center
- The back pocket contains pamphlets for certain historic districts. A colored dot on the cover matches the corresponding neighborhood map color. Not all neighborhoods have supplementary pamphlets.
- The restaurant list in the back provides the name of all restaurants, by neighborhood. Some offer discounts or free items. The restaurant business can be fluid; LHP apologizes in advance for any eatery that does not survive the shelf life of this brochure, or arrives after its publication.

The Lowell Heritage Partnership (LHP) published this brochure with generous support from the Theodore Edson Parker Foundation and the Greater Lowell Community Foundation. The LHP, which advocates for the preservation and enhancement of Lowell's nature, culture, and architecture, welcomes your suggestions for additions to this publication. Write to the LHP, P.O. Box 8744, Lowell, MA 01853, or call (978) 934-3107.

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The Acre

is one of Lowell's oldest neighborhoods.

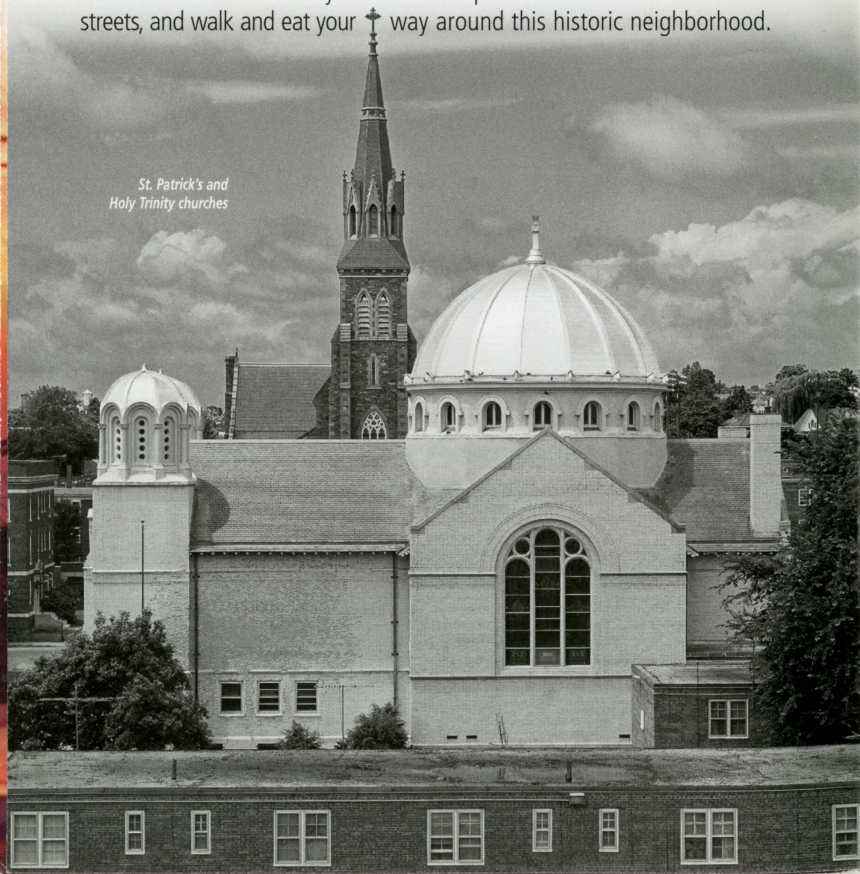
In 1828, Lowell's main corporation for waterpower and real estate, the Locks and Canals Co., provided an acre of land near the Western Canal for the construction of St. Patrick's Church. The neighborhood that grew around the church came to be known as the Acre; men and women from all over New England, as well as from England, Ireland, and Scotland, lived here. A group of Irish men came in 1822 to help hundreds of local Yankees build the canals and mills. Many more Irish immigrants followed, taking jobs in the trades and textile mills and opening small businesses.

In the 1890s, Greek immigrants moved into the Acre in such large numbers that Greektown became the tag for the place they called home. They developed an allegiance to their adopted country that has made their presence strongly felt to this day. Despite an influx of various ethnic groups, by 1900 most Acre families had Irish or Greek roots.

The 1930s Depression hit hard in the Acre, resulting in fewer jobs and deteriorating housing stock. Using federal funds, the City demolished more than 200 buildings to clear land for North Common Village, one of the first federally funded urban renewal housing projects. Today's ethnically mixed Acre may be the most diverse of Lowell's neighborhoods. Puerto Ricans settled here after World War II, followed by Colombians and, later, Dominicans. Cambodians, Laotians, and Vietnamese, fleeing their war-torn countries in the 70s and 80s, found their way to Lowell with the help of refugee resettlement agencies. Lowell's Cambodian population is the second largest in any U.S. city. Despite ongoing economic and social struggles, new immigrants from Sierra Leone and Brazil continue to find a place in the fabric of this dynamic city.

The Acre is a culinary treat for the hungry tourist. Choices range from a quick sandwich in a Latino bakery to a full Greek meal or Thai and Cambodian cuisine. Park your car in the public lot at Market and Dummer streets, and walk and eat your way around this historic neighborhood.

*St. Patrick's and
Holy Trinity churches*



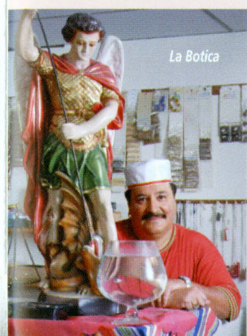
Tour 1: (G-16) Places to eat along Merrimack Street are plentiful. Try Latino fare at the Caribbean Bakery & Deli, 474 Merrimack, and Southeast Asian at T&M's, next door. The Western Canal traverses the Acre, and several significant buildings face the canal, including two monumental churches. Symbolic of the two major groups to settle in the Acre are St. Patrick's Church (Gothic Revival, 1874) at 284 Suffolk St., built by the Irish Catholic community, and Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church (Byzantine, 1908) at Jefferson and Lewis streets, built by Greek immigrants. Holy Trinity is the oldest Byzantine-style church built in the United States. Continue up Merrimack, past Nuestra Senora del Carmen church (formerly St. Jean de Baptiste church) to the end, and, at the lights, turn left on to Pawtucket St. At 357 is one of Lowell's most ornate buildings, the Frederick Ayer mansion, built in 1876 in the Second Empire style as a home for one of the city's business magnates. An orphanage for 55 years, it is now the Franco American School. Behind the school is Our Lady of Lourdes Grotto, with Stations of the Cross. Constructed in 1911, the grotto figures prominently in Jack Kerouac's novel *Doctor Sax* (1959), based on his youth in 1930s Lowell. The Spalding House, at 383, dates from 1761; after a succession of owners (three Revolutionary War veterans) the



Greek immigrants

Lowell Historical Society - Lowell Museum

former Moses Davis Inn was bought by Dr. Joel Spalding in 1790. For decades the home of the local Daughters of the American Revolution, the house is now owned by the Lowell Parks and Conservation Trust and opened on selected days. Backtrack on Pawtucket and bear right onto Salem Street after Kinney's service station at the corner of Pawtucket and Fletcher streets (See the memorial to Brian Kinney of Lowell, who lost his life in the 9/11 World Trade Center attack.). Stop by Cote's Market at 175 Salem for a sampling of Franco-American foods to go: Chinese Pie (shepherd's pie with a Franco twist), gorton (pork spread), salmon pie, and the famous Cote's beans.



Tour 2: (H-16) Lunch at the Olympia Restaurant, 453 Market St., one of Lowell's best-known Greek eateries. (Not far from the Olympia is the Olympos Bakery at 216 Broadway, with its Greek pastries and cookies.) Fortified by a good meal, head out to the Wannalancit St. area, notable for its examples of well-preserved, 19th-century domestic architecture. Use the Wannalancit St. Historic District brochure as a guide. At the bottom of Wannalancit, turn left on to Pawtucket to reach Sheehy Park, a great spot to view the river, relax, picnic, and play. For an extra treat, order an ice cream cone across the street at Burbeck's.

Tour 3: (H-17) Breakfast or lunch at the Club Diner, 145 Dutton Street, will prepare you for a short walk north to 243 Worthen Street, the birthplace of the painter James McNeill Whistler and now the Whistler House Museum of Art. A bronze sculpture of Whistler by Mico Kaufman stands in the adjacent park. Across the street are two wood-frame Greek Revival buildings, one originally the Worthen Street Methodist Episcopal Church (1842), now Girls Inc., and the other a double house at 222-224, built c.1850. Turn back to Dutton Street and a fine row of 19th-century commercial buildings, some of which have been recently renovated as part of Lowell's growing artist district, including the Queen Anne-style L'Union St. Joseph Building at 261, built in 1887, that originally housed the French-Canadian benevolent society and the Bennett Building (1881, Romanesque Revival) at 269. Further down the street at 491, see the former Kitson Machine Shop (c. 1866), home of the American Textile History Museum, with exhibits, museum store, and café.



Whistler sculpture

Portuguese-American family



The Back Central Neighborhood borders the city center. It was once known as Chapel Hill and also called the South End. The Concord River separates this neighborhood from Lower Belvidere along the length of Lawrence Street and from the Highlands to the north. Back Central was one of the city's first residential areas. Land sold by the Locks and Canals Company provided space for tradesmen, police officers, civic leaders, and business owners to build homes. The demand for housing proved so intense that the lots were quickly built upon with small houses of nearly identical appearance, primarily in Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Central, Lawrence, and Chapel streets hosted more sophisticated Greek Revival double houses erected for prominent individuals, including a mayor and prosperous merchants. By the mid-1800s, with land no longer available, the single-family character of the neighborhood was broken up by buildings of three and four stories, a practice that continued until the turn of the 20th century. With no predetermined development plan, Back Central grew organically, conforming to the topography and random sale of lots.

Although the earliest residents of Back Central were Yankees, by the Civil War years the neighborhood had become an attractive destination for Irish-Catholics, followed in subsequent years by people of Portuguese, Armenian, Polish, Italian, and Lithuanian heritage. This working class neighborhood is home to a large number of Portuguese, Latino, and Cambodian families as well as newcomers from Brazil.

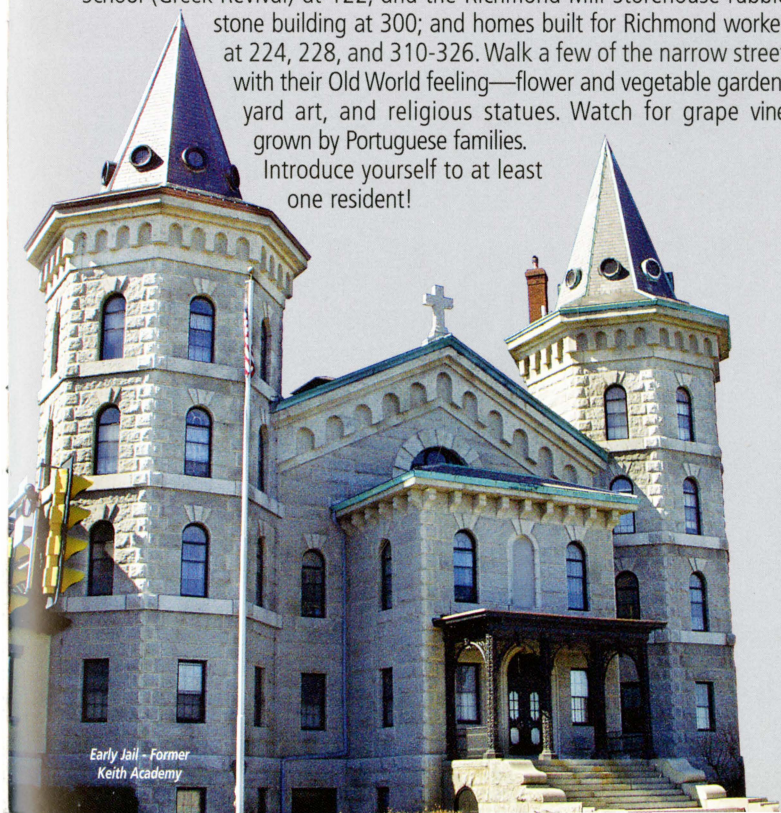
Tour 1: (J-19) Start your tour with lunch: the Whipple Café, Family Pizza, and Friends Restaurant are all within a minute of where Lawrence, Rogers, and Abbott intersect. All three restaurants offer inexpensive lunches, which can be eaten in the restaurant or in Jollene Dubner Park (named for the late environmental activist) a half block up Rogers St. This charming pocket park features direct access to the Concord River, the smaller of Lowell's two rivers, whose stormy currents carry white-water rafters each spring. Call the Lowell Parks and Conservation Trust at (888) 375-1115 for rafting schedules.

Tour 2: (J-20) For lunch or supper, try the appealing Portuguese menu at the Europa Café at 547 Central (formerly Scripture's Bakery). Then, walk the half block to Hosford Square. Sit in the beautifully restored square and, with a 360-degree turn, see examples of every architectural style in the neighborhood: Mayor Hocum Hosford's House at 547 Central; the Abel Rugg House (pre-1826) on a rise of land at 7 Wamesit St., a station on the Underground Railroad, and later home to owners of the paper and woolen mills on Lawrence St.; a typical triple decker at 621-627 Central; and the Samuel Wood House (Second Empire), at 648 Central, home to a wholesale grain merchant, then, for 40 years, the Children's Orphanage.

Tour 3: (I-18) Order sandwiches or pizza, to go, at Santoro's, 194 Gorham St. or, on Fridays, a fish dinner at Martin's at 431 Central. Picnic on South Common, a minute's walk away from either eatery. Use the enclosed South Common Historic District brochure to identify historic structures located on South, Highland, and Thorndike streets. The Edith Nourse Rogers School on Highland is named for our nation's longest, continuous-serving congresswoman.

Tour 4: (I-16) Begin with breakfast at the classic Owl Diner, 244 Appleton. (One block behind the Owl is the Eliot Presbyterian Church, on Summer Street at Meetinghouse Hill, site of the Rev. John Eliot's 1653 Christian Chapel where he preached to native peoples.) From the Owl, head east on Appleton, go through two sets of lights, past the First Baptist Church (1826), and turn right on Lawrence. See the Peter Powers house (Greek Revival) at 26-28 Lawrence, the triple-decker (modified Queen Anne) at 90, the old Colburn School (Greek Revival) at 122, and the Richmond Mill Storehouse rubble-stone building at 300; and homes built for Richmond workers at 224, 228, and 310-326. Walk a few of the narrow streets with their Old World feeling—flower and vegetable gardens, yard art, and religious statues. Watch for grape vines grown by Portuguese families.

Introduce yourself to at least one resident!



Early Jail - Former
Keith Academy

Belvidere

, which, in Italian, means “beautiful to behold,” was named by Judge Edward Livermore in 1816, when he bought the 160-acre Gedney Farm; it was then annexed to Lowell in 1832. The development of Belvidere Hill (formerly Lynde Hill) began in earnest when John and Thomas Nesmith bought Livermore’s estate north of Belvidere Village for \$25,000. The Nesmiths hired Alexander Wadsworth of Boston to lay out the streets and house lots, including a trapezoidal park called Washington Square. This neighborhood boasts some of the most distinctive homes in Lowell. Today’s neighborhood is bounded by the Merrimack River on the north, the Concord on the west, South Lowell on the south, and Tewksbury to the east.

The Washington Square area is Lowell’s earliest fashionable residential neighborhood and one of the first two major subdivisions in Lowell. Unlike the other in Centralville, which targeted mill workers, Washington Square drew affluent merchants and industrialists. The park planned for the Square, now known as Kittredge Park, was not developed immediately. At first a cow pasture, the land was then leased to Edwin Sheppard for a garden. Sheppard sold ice cream and strawberries in the park, until his lease expired in 1860. The Nesmiths sold the park to the city government for five cents per square foot.

In addition to the grand homes of Washington Square and Belvidere Hill, the neighborhood is the site of the 56-acre Shedd Playground, laid out on land donated to Lowell in 1916 by Freeman Ballard Shedd. He directed that the land be a playground, not a formal park. Abutting the Shedd Playground is the 30-acre Rogers Fort Hill Park, whose name derives from the 18th-century fort of local chieftain Wannalancit that stood atop the hill.

This brochure contains three pamphlets on the architecture of Belvidere that offer a comprehensive look at the neighborhood.





Belvidere home

Tour 1: (M-22) Before approaching Belvidere Hill, stop at one of the locally owned restaurants on Rogers Street: Jillie's Roast Beef, 600 Rogers; Kilkenny Pub, 660; or Milan Family Pizza, 688. Use the Belvidere Hill Historic District pamphlet to explore the major streets on the hill: enter Fairmount Street, at Rogers, then travel along Mansur, Fairview, and Belmont. Follow the streets listed above and note the houses in the pamphlet identified by red type to the left of the pictures.

Tour 2: (J-20) Use the Rogers Fort Hill Park pamphlet to investigate another section of Belvidere, where you will find Lowell's largest and most beautiful park. Facing Rogers Street, the park lies across from Zadock Rogers' house at 196.

Tour 3: (H-19) Gormley's Luncheonette at 139 E. Merrimack will serve you a good breakfast or lunch before you start. Use the Washington Square Historic District pamphlet to continue your tour of Belvidere. Kittredge Park, at the heart of the Washington Square District, became the late Sen. Paul Tsongas' favorite park while he lived on Mansur Street. The loving attention he paid to the park accounts for its excellent condition today.

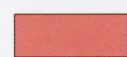
Tour 4: (I-19) Andover St. is a major artery in Belvidere, running from Nesmith St. to the Tewksbury town line. The street is lined with large, gracious homes that were built during several phases, as the area was transformed from farmland to homes: Italianate and Queen Anne homes from the 1860s-1890s; Colonial Revival from the turn-of-the-century; and again in the 1920s-1930s. This tour is excellent for walkers, at just over two miles, round-trip. Eat at either end: Lunch at the Brazilian Café Biera Rio at the lower end, near the Concord River, or at the other end, River Road Café, a popular haunt that serves morning until night.



The Neighborhoods of Lowell



Neighborhood Boundaries

-  Back Central
-  Belvidere
-  Centralville
-  Downtown
-  Pawtucketville
-  South Lowell
-  The Acre
-  The Highlands

Use the coordinates shown at the beginning of each tour description to determine your start point.



Like Centralville, Pawtucketville once belonged to Dracut. Its southern border is the Merrimack River, and to its north and west lie Dracut and southernmost New Hampshire. Centuries before Dracut was established, peoples of the Pennacook Confederacy, the Pawtucket tribe among them, fished the Merrimack River and farmed land near what we today call Pawtucket Falls. When the Pilgrims arrived in America in 1620, Passaconaway, sachem or chief of the Confederacy, came to power. He ruled territory from the Merrimack to the St. Lawrence River in Canada. His wigwam stood in the vicinity of the current intersection of Pawtucket Blvd. and Mammoth Rd. A statue honoring Passaconaway, which means Child of the Bear, stands in Edson Cemetery in South Lowell. In the late 1600s, the colonial governor offered land grants north of the Merrimack. Fifteen families, including one free, African American family, received grants and, in 1702, formed the town of Dracut. English settlers gradually occupied all the former lands of the local Native Americans.

The toll bridge at the falls (first the Pawtucket Bridge, now the O'Donnell), was built in 1792 by the Proprietors of the Middlesex Merrimack River Bridge. It connected what was then Falls Village to West Dracut and led to Mammoth Road, also built in 1792, serving as the main road to New Hampshire. In the 1820s, the energy in the falls powered the development of America's first great factory city: Lowell.

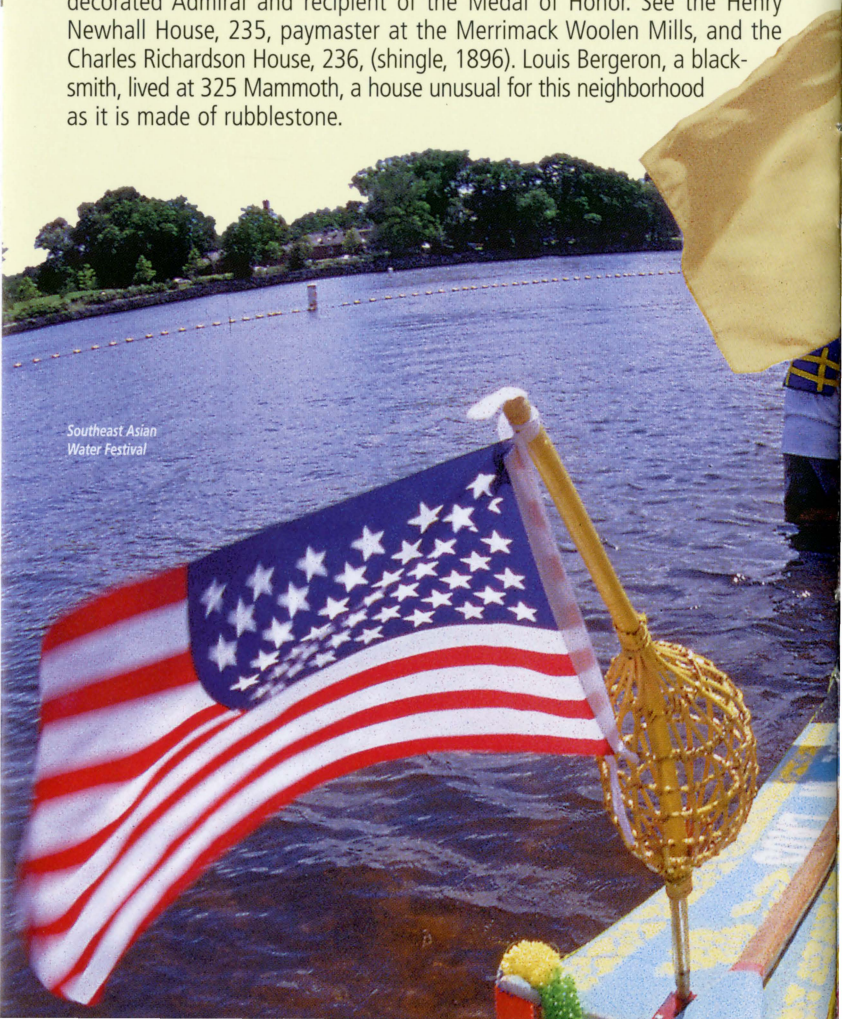
In 1872, the Pawtucketville section of Dracut was annexed to Lowell. Irish and French-Canadian immigrants found a home here. This neighborhood stretches from densely populated streets in lower Pawtucketville, near the north campus of the University of Massachusetts Lowell, to the wild reaches of the Lowell-Dracut-Tyngsboro State Forest, with everything from three-story tenements, or blocks, as they were called, to suburban-style ranch houses.

Tour 1: (I-11) One of the city's most popular outdoor places is the (Air Force General) Hoyt S. Vandenberg Esplanade of Lowell Heritage State Park, which runs along the north bank of the Merrimack, from Varnum Ave. to the Rourke Bridge. The 1.5 mile path is a favorite of walkers and runners. The waterfront park includes the Sampas Pavilion, where audiences enjoy summer concerts and events such as the Southeast Asian Water Festival. Beyond the Pavilion is the Rynne Bathhouse, which services a swimming beach and a picnic area. The Bellegarde Boathouse is home to local crew and public sailing programs. The Park affords an outstanding view of the river, a place to relax, swim, play and picnic. Lunch "to go" is available seasonally at the Heritage Farm & Ice Cream Restaurant, across from the Pavilion at 163 Pawtucket Blvd.

Tour 2: (G-4) The Lowell-Dracut-Tyngsboro State Forest. Enter at either Trotting Park Road, off Varnum Ave., or Totman Rd. Trails for biking, cross-country skiing, hiking and horseback riding are available, as is a 30-acre lake for skating and fishing. Lunch or pizza from Spartan Pizza, 863 Varnum Ave., can provide energy for an active day. Use the enclosed State Forest guide.

Tour 3: (F-13) Begin at Two Chefs are Better Than One at 105 Mammoth Rd., (the former home of the Stoddard Bakery's "whoopie pies" or "black moons") for a good breakfast, before traveling down Mammoth. The Pawtucketville Congregational United Church of Christ, 15 Mammoth, the oldest Lowell congregation, separated from an earlier church in Dracut in 1793. Boston's Paul Revere cast its bell. Note the Gannon Memorial Fire House (Wilson Hose Company #8) at 97 Mammoth (Romanesque Revival). The Joseph Eaton House (Mansard, 1875), 180 Mammoth, was home to a decorated Admiral and recipient of the Medal of Honor. See the Henry Newhall House, 235, paymaster at the Merrimack Woolen Mills, and the Charles Richardson House, 236, (shingle, 1896). Louis Bergeron, a blacksmith, lived at 325 Mammoth, a house unusual for this neighborhood as it is made of rubblestone.

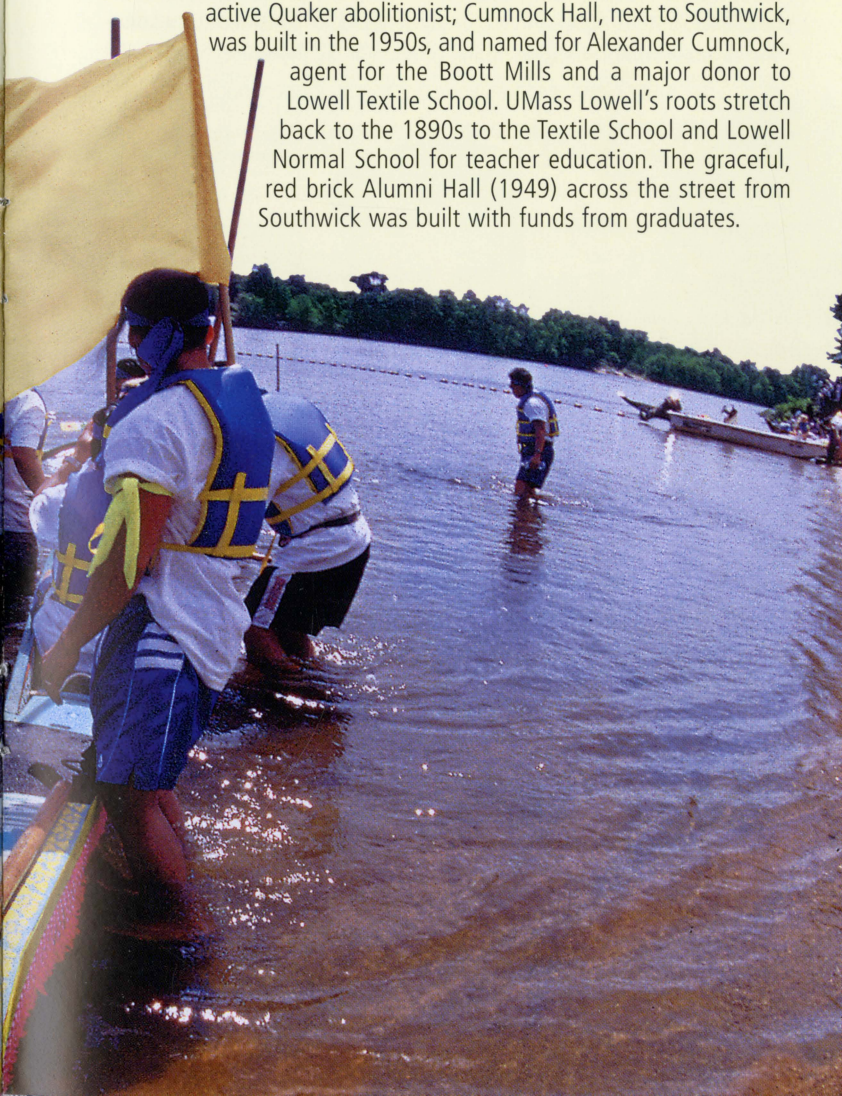
*Southeast Asian
Water Festival*



Tour 4: (F-13) A trip up Varnum Ave., beginning at Pawtucket Blvd., reveals more of Lowell's history. Eat at Fio's Express, 58 Mammouth Road, or Chen's Kitchen, 61, and then stop at the F.G. Cummings House (Queen Anne, 1895), 187 Varnum, overlooking the Merrimack. The Thomas Varnum House (Georgian), 55 Varnum Terrace (from 492 Varnum Ave.), is one of Lowell's best-preserved 18th-century homes. In the 1660s, Samuel Varnum bought the land for a farm. Samuel's son Thomas inherited the farm on which the house now stands. It is still owned by the Varnums, a family that has produced farmers, abolitionists, scholars, military men, statesmen and congressmen.

The Lewis Ansart House, 510 Varnum, was owned by a French nobleman who offered his services as an expert metallurgist and military engineer during the Revolutionary War. He then settled in Dracut with his wife and 12 children. Also of note: the Jeremiah Varnum House, 589 Varnum, and the Joseph B.V. Coburn House, 735, (both Federalist/Greek Revival, c.1830).

Tour 5: (D-13) Pawtucketville includes the North Campus of the University of Massachusetts Lowell. Try Suppa's Pizza & Subs, 94 University Ave.; Lena's, 99; Lee's Place, 110; Irene's Coffee Café, 149; or Joanne's Kitchen, 160. Begin at Southwick Hall, One University Ave., an imposing building that combined the best of mill construction with a yellow brick exterior. The building was dedicated in 1903 and named for Direxa and Royal Southwick, Superintendent of the Lowell Carpet company and an active Quaker abolitionist; Cumnock Hall, next to Southwick, was built in the 1950s, and named for Alexander Cumnock, agent for the Boott Mills and a major donor to Lowell Textile School. UMass Lowell's roots stretch back to the 1890s to the Textile School and Lowell Normal School for teacher education. The graceful, red brick Alumni Hall (1949) across the street from Southwick was built with funds from graduates.



Centrabville

lies across the Merrimack River, north of the city center, and is bounded by Dracut to its north and Pawtucketville to its west. Centralville was once part of Dracut. In the 1830s, the Central Bridge Company bought and subdivided farmland into house lots. The Central Bridge (now the John E. Cox Bridge) opened as a toll bridge. The owners hoped that skilled mill workers, who did not like company housing, would be attracted to the new lots across the river. The toll, however, hindered sales.

Lakeview Avenue dates from the 1840s. A few isolated houses were built here, but again, development was slow. African American families on River Street provided safe places for slaves escaping from the South. When the toll on the Central Bridge was discontinued, lots were developed, and in 1851 Centralville was annexed to Lowell. More annexations followed, as farmland was claimed and turned into elegant housing, mostly on Christian Hill. Mill worker homes were built on available flatland near the river.

Centralville has been home to many immigrant groups, notably Irish, Polish, and French Canadians. Today, there are pockets of South American, Asian, and African immigrants here. The Centralville view of the Merrimack River, the Mile of Mills (including Massachusetts, Boott and Lawrence mill complexes, left to right), with the city beyond, is considered by some as "the clearest comprehensive image of Lowell" as the Mill City. We include a "must view" vista as you tour this neighborhood.



Tour 1: (D-17) Begin the day at the landmark Cameo Diner at 715 Lakeview Ave., formerly Brunet's Lunch. The menu includes breakfast, lunch, and Cote's beans, a dish with a hundred year tradition. Burn off your meal with a stroll along the North Bank Interceptor Walkway, accessed from a paved entryway at Aiken St. next to the Ouellette Bridge or by a footpath, accessed at the Varnum Ferry Park, next to the Cox Bridge. Wildlife and the cityscape are visible from open areas on the banks.

Tour 2: (F-18) Call ahead to the Polish National Home Association (Dom Polski), a social club at the corner of Lakeview and Coburn Street (978) 452-8262, to see what Polish food is available (usually, at least, a kielbasa sandwich). An alternate choice is A Family Affair Restaurant at 811 Lakeview. Along Lakeview, see buildings built in the 1870s in Second Empire style, 603-619; Monument Park, on Ennell St. in the 700 block; and author Jack Kerouac's birthplace, at 9 Lupine Rd. (right on Fred St., then left on Lupine).



Tour 3: (F-19) Lunch at Delicias Paisas, a Colombian restaurant at 394 Bridge St., a flavorful way to begin travel down Bridge and its side streets. Notice 401-405, across the street, built in 1882 as one of the area's first commercial buildings; the Meagher House at 462-466 (Colonial Revival, c.1900), home to Dr. Michael Meagher, a prominent physician; the Church of St. Michael, 543 Bridge (at corner of Sixth St.), designed by P. C. Keely in the Romanesque Revival style, and built in the late 1800s for the growing Irish population. See St. Michael's School, a fine example of Renaissance Revival, and the Varnum School, 115 Sixth St. (Greek Revival/Georgian Revival, 1857).

Also, note the Royal Building at 244-250 West Sixth St., unusual for being concrete, built in 1914 for the prominent French-Canadian Boisvert family; St. Louis de France Church, 223 W. Sixth, which served the French-Canadian population; the Varnum House, 696 Bridge (Second Empire, 1881) built by the grandsons of Major Daniel Varnum, an early settler; and Centralville Methodist Church, 800 Bridge (Victorian-Gothic).

Tour 4: (F-19) Grab a bite to eat at Tavern at the Bridge, 318 Bridge, then tackle Christian Hill, named for Christian John, an early resident. Houses around Tenth, Eleventh, and Methuen streets typify structures built in the 19th-century: The Barker residence, 42 Eleventh (Second Empire), home to Horace Barker, whose steam and gas fittings serviced most city buildings; 474 Beacon (Italianate), home of Burnham Benner, furniture merchant; 481-483 Beacon (Italianate); the Hovey House, home to James Hovey, a cashier for the Railroad National Bank; and 139 Methuen (Second Empire/ Italianate), the James Mort Estate*—Mort was a grower of outer leaf tobacco, used for cigars. The Reservoir (1872), on Beacon at the top of Sixth, was built to hold water pumped from the Merrimack. This spot offers an excellent view of the city. A second great view is from the newly renovated Vernon Park, at the corner of Third Street and Vernon.

**Current owners plan to open the restored estate for tours and tea, at selected times. Call Bonni & Joe Dineen at (978) 937-7933.*

Tour 5: (E-19) Start at Hildreth St., accessed from Bridge. Try lunch at the Midnight Special, 363 Bridge; Sandwich King, 36; or Cathay Wok at 450. On Homestead Road, off 170 Hildreth, the Mass. Homestead Commission, in 1917, built 12 homes for low-income workers. This was the first public housing in the nation. The Hildreth Family Cemetery on Hildreth St., between Ludlam St. and Aiken Ave., is a small cemetery for relatives of Squire Israel Hildreth, a physician. One of Hildreth's five daughters was married to a notable Lowell figure, Benjamin Butler, whose grave is here. Butler made his mark as a Civil War general, governor of Massachusetts, and a presidential candidate. (Butler's gravesite is fenced off and locked.)

The Highlands

is in the

western part of Lowell, with the Merrimack River and the Acre to the north, Back Central and South Lowell to the east, and Chelmsford to the west and east. The Lower Highlands began as a residential cluster near a belt of small factories and sawmills near the railroad line. Speculators laid out lots close to Westford and School Streets, intended for workers' housing. The upper Highlands was developed in the 1850s, when businessmen bought farmland and built large, elegant estates. Later, the land was subdivided, and homes like those on Livingston and Wilder streets were constructed. Between 1880 and 1920, Jewish immigrants from Russia, Poland, and Germany established a community in the Highlands; today there are three synagogues. Lowell's religious diversity is evident in the Highlands, with longtime Catholic parishes, the Buddhist Glory Temple, and new places of worship for Mormons and Jehovah's Witnesses.

Belmont Street has a rich concentration of beautiful homes built by agents, engineers and manufacturers, while the A, B, C and D streets have homes (c.1880 -1900) built for workers on portions of the Noah Spalding farm. Today, the Highlands, especially Lower Highlands, is home to a large Southeast Asian population, primarily Cambodian. A trip into Cupples Square provides the visitor with a first-hand look at goods, services and food integral to the Cambodian-American culture. The expansive neighborhood includes distinctive parkways, churches and temples, schools, busy parks, a golf course, and numerous businesses, from corner stores to large companies. The high-rise office complex called Cross Point, off the Lowell Connector at Industrial Avenue, was built as the world headquarters of 1970s-80s computer giant Wang Laboratories.



Cupples Square market



Tour 1: (K-14) Travel up Westford Street to Cupples Square, at the intersection of Westford and Pine streets (parking is available behind the square, from Loring St.). The shops serve the local Cambodian-American community. The Khemera Restaurant is a fine choice for lunch or dinner (Try the rice noodles with vegetables, beef dishes or soups). Continue up Westford to Wilder, the next cross street. Use the Wilder Street Historic District brochure to find your way around this area, with its 19th-century homes that were built for Lowell's growing middle class.

Tour 2: (K-13) Tyler Park: a perfect place for a picnic. Take out food from Conrad's Pizza at Westford and Stevens streets, then continue up Westford to Tyler Park. Nationally known landscape architect Charles Eliot, affiliated with the firm of Frederick Law Olmsted, designed the park. The Tyler Park Historic District brochure will guide you around the park and beautiful homes nearby.

Tour 3: (J-11) The Rabiang Restaurant at 1575 Middlesex Street serves tasty Thai food. Start at Middlesex Village, the only surviving cluster of buildings that predate the city's industrialization in the 1820s. The village grew up around the head of the Middlesex Canal, used to move timber and farm products prior to the arrival of the railroad. The remaining buildings can be found on the north side of Princeton St., off Middlesex, notably, 21 through 17. Go next to Livingston St., off Middlesex. William A. Livingston, president of Livingston Coal Company, subdivided his estate after 1890. His own home at 77 was built in 1860-1870 in the Italianate style. Early residents were merchants and businessmen who built Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Shingle style houses. Houses worth noting are at: 70, 77, 80-82, 90, and 101 Livingston; 122 Princeton Street; and 99, 89, and 65 Harvard Street.



South Lowell



comprises several smaller areas: Ayer City, the Bleachery, the Grove, Riverside Park, Swede Village and Wigginsville. Some of the first small mills in the area sprung up along the Concord River before the city took shape. South Lowell is also the site of the Lowell Cemetery (1841), an early example of a Victorian cemetery, combining burial places with landscaped parkland. Among those laid to rest here are U.S. Senator Paul Tsongas; 19th century congressman and governor of Puerto Rico Charles H. Allen of Lowell; and Louisa Wells, a mill girl whose grave is marked by an elaborate marble monument. For a list of other historic cemeteries in the neighborhood and around Lowell, contact the Lowell Cemetery Department at 1375 Gorham Street (978) 970-3323. Daniel Ayer and William H. Wiggins helped develop South Lowell. In the mid-1840s, Ayer laid out a subdivision of housing lots called Ayer City, at the southern tip of the city. The venture failed because, most believed, the area was too far from the mills. Undaunted, a decade later Ayer reappeared with a new plan. With 40,000 people living in Lowell, Ayer figured that they would need certain goods. His plan called for a tannery, a cattle market, coal and lumberyards, and manufacturing capacity for woolen goods, rope, glue, and glassware. Tanner and Manufacturers streets remain. Wiggins developed his land for commercial purposes; by 1895, there was a small church, a school and a railroad station, as well as 63 houses. In 1906, it was part of a larger annexation of land from Tewksbury.

Tour 1: (N-21) Select a picnic lunch at Jerry's Food Store & Deli at 1166 Lawrence St. or Maria's Breakfast & Lunch, 1164 Lawrence. Eat at the recently created Sweeney Park, on Lawrence Street, at the corner of Moore St. or proceed to the Lowell Cemetery, one of the country's earliest "garden cemeteries." In addition to using the enclosed guide to the cemetery, stop at the cemetery office at the Lawrence Street gate to pick up a driving tour map.

Tour 2: (L-19) Stop at the Oasis Grill and Restaurant at 912 Gorham St. for Brazilian fare, then at the Portuguese Bakery at 930 Gorham for dessert. (Other good eateries on Gorham are The Trolley Stop, 984; George's Delicatessen, 1224; Giovanni's Restaurant, 1258; and Good Thymes Family Restaurant, 1278.) The street immediately to the left of The Oasis is Carter St., formerly Bleachery St., home of the Lowell Bleachery (1833), which bleached and dyed 25 million yards of cloth per year at its peak in 1890. One building remains (now Dutton Yarn). See original workers' housing at 12-14 and 7-10 Prince Avenue (off Carter). Note also at 80 Moore St (from Prince Ave.), the Agent of the Bleachery's residence (Italiante, c.1850) and 65 Moore (Greek Revival), probably occupied by an overseer. Return to Gorham Street and turn left at the lights—a half-mile up the road, see the entrance to Edson Cemetery, where author Jack Kerouac is buried. His grave is off Lincoln Ave., between 7th and 8th streets. It's a small flush stone marked, "Ti Jean, John L. Kerouac, Mar. 12, 1922-Oct. 21, 1969 He Honored Life." A statue of Passaconaway, Chief of the Pawtuckets, stands at Oberlin Ave. at Second Ave. The chief is said to have lived for 100 years, ruling for some 80 years. Pass by St. Patrick's Cemetery, second oldest in the Boston Archdiocese, where more than 300 Irish and Irish-American Civil War veterans are buried. Note the remarkable variety of shamrocks on the cemetery stones.

Lowell Heritage Partnership

The Lowell Heritage Partnership (LHP) is a coalition formed in 2000 to preserve and enhance Lowell's natural, built, and cultural heritage through community partnership. The LHP is a forum for community discussion, an advocate for quality of life issues, a vehicle for collaborating with partners throughout Lowell, and a source of both financial assistance and technical expertise.

The LHP board of directors includes: Center City Committee, Centralville Neighborhood Partnership, Coalition for a Better Acre, Greater Lowell Chamber of Commerce, Human Services Corporation, Lowell Historic Board, Lowell Historical Society, Lowell: The Flowering City, Lowell National Historical Park, Lowell Parks and Conservation Trust, Middlesex Community College, University of Massachusetts Lowell, Whistler House Museum of Art.



Rafting the Concord

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Selected Restaurants of Lowell

LISTED BY NEIGHBORHOOD



Belvidere

Beira Rio Restaurant	26 Andover St
Belvidere House of Pizza	249 High St
Chiu Yeung Restaurant & Bakery	165 High St
Gold Star Restaurant	358 Fairmount St
Gormley's Luncheonette	139 E Merrimack St
Hong Kong Treasures	590 Rogers St
Jillies Roast Beef	600 Rogers St
Kilkenny Pub	660 Rogers St
Milan Family Restaurant/Pizzeria	688 Rogers St
River Road Café	910 Andover St
<i>Located in Tewksbury</i>	
Roma Pizza	638 Rogers St

Centralville

A Family Affair	811 Lakeview Ave
Cameo Diner	715 Lakeview Ave
Cathay Wok	450 Bridge St
Giorgio's Pizzeria	62 Lakeview Ave
Ocean Garden	18 1st St
Sal's Just Pizza	1235 Bridge St
Sandwich King	361 Bridge St
Tavern At the Bridge	318 Bridge St
Vic's Pastry Shop	1 Lilley Ave
Yim's Kitchen	1148 Bridge St

Pawtucketville

Chen's Kitchen	61 Mammoth Rd
Fio's Express	58 Mammoth Rd
<i>Buy any 2 small subs receive 2 bags chips, 2 sodas FREE</i>	
Heritage Farm Ice Cream	163 Pawtucket Blvd
Irene's Coffee Café	149 University Ave
Jerry's Food Store (Take-out)	207 University Ave
JJ Boomer's	724 Pawtucket Blvd
Joann's Kitchen & Deli	160 University Ave
Lee's Place	110 University Ave
Lena's Sub Shop	99 University Ave
Pawtucketville Diner	369 Mammoth Rd, Suite 1
Pizza Mia	1275 Pawtucket Blvd
Spartan Pizza	863 Varnum Ave
Suppa's Pizza & Sub Shop	94 University Ave
Two Chefs Inc	105 Mammoth Rd

The Highlands

Asian Pacific Buffet	1671 Middlesex St
Captain Jason's	1334 Middlesex St
Captain John's	333 Westford St
C'Est La Vie	1733 Middlesex St
China Buffet	205 Plain St
D'Amico's Pizza Plus	194 Stedman St
Eat-a-Donut	624 School St.
Gaelic Club	255 Chelmsford St
Golden House Restaurant	426 Chelmsford St
Highland's Pizza & Seafood	1290 Westford St
Jimmy's Pizza Too	480 Chelmsford St
Jordan's Pizza Court	107 Chelmsford St
Khemara Restaurant	308 Westford St
La Pradera Bar & Grill	1717 Middlesex St
Le Petit Cafe	660 Middlesex St
Lorry's Bar-B-Q Beef	665 Chelmsford St
Lowell House of Pizza	283 School St
Mandarin Lowell	1590 Middlesex St
Molly Kay's Pub	489 Middlesex St
New Koh Kong Restaurant	249 Chelmsford St
New Paradise Restaurant	1270 Westford St
P M Sandwich Shop	32 Branch St
Peephup Tmei Restaurant	264 Branch St
Pizza By Conrad	494 Westford St

20% discount, any order - excludes specials.

Cannot be combined with any other offers.

Queen's Pizza	287 Chelmsford St
Rabiang	1575 Middlesex St

10% discount, dinner only (Mon. - Thurs.)

Red Rose Restaurant	716 Middlesex St, Suite 1
Sunny Da Restaurant	454 Chelmsford St
Tandoori Grill	1689 Middlesex St
Thanh Thanh Restaurant	475 Chelmsford St
Wah Sang Chinese Restaurant	457 Chelmsford St
Yummy Express	21 Branch St

South Lowell

Brandos Subs	1274 Lawrence St
Catcher's Mitt	726 Gorham St
Fio's Express Too	1040 Gorham St
<i>Buy any 2 small subs receive 2 bags chips, 2 sodas FREE</i>	
George's Delicatessen	1224 Gorham St
Giovanni's Restaurant	1258 Gorham St
Good Thymes Family Restaurant	1278 Gorham St
Jerry's Food Store (Take-out)	1172 Lawrence St
Kika	1250 Lawrence St
Lowell Portuguese Bakery	930 Gorham St
Maria's Breakfast & Lunch	1164 Lawrence St
Oasis Grill & Restaurant	912 Gorham St
Train View Restaurant	1018 Gorham St
Trolley Stop	984 Gorham St

Downtown

Arthur's Paradise Diner	112 Bridge St
Athenian Corner	207 Market St
Barrister's Restaurant	179 Central St
Blue Shamrock	105 Market St
Bombay Mahal Restaurant Inc	45 Middle St
Brewery Exchange	199 Cabot St
Brewhouse Cafe & Grill	201 Cabot St
Ivy Hall Restaurant	76 Merrimack St
Capo's Restaurant	98 Middle St
Cobblestones	91 Dutton St
Coffe Mill Inc	23 Palmer St
Court Side Cafe	19 Hurd St
Downstairs Cafe	160 Merrimack St
Dubliner	197 Market St
El Rincon Restaurant & Lounge	135 Central St
Evos Art Institute & Tavern	98 Middle St
Fortunato's Italian	
Steakhouse Restaurant	44 Palmer St
Gary's Ice Cream	262 Merrimack St
Green Bamboo Chinese Restaurant	14 Kearney Sq
Higher Ground Coffee House	194 Middle St
Kearney Square Diner	5 Merrimack St
La Boniche Restaurant	143 Merrimack St
Laterraza Restaurant	19 Merrimack St
Mike's Restaurant & Deli	124 Merrimack St
Mossie's Muffin & Sandwich Shp	72 Merrimack St
Park Cafe	246 Market St
Quick Pickins Deli	96 Merrimack St
Sal's Just Pizza	30 Central St
Subway Sandwiches & Salads	254 Merrimack St
The Old Court Pub	29-31 Central St

Uptown

Barney's Delicatessen	81 Middlesex St
Big Easy	280 Central St
Cappy's Copper Kettle	245 Central St
Elliot Lunch Cart	37 Elliott St
Espresso Pizza Inc	220 Central St
Great Taste	24 Gorham St
Ichiban Sushi	276 Central St
Majors Tavern Inc	34 Jackson St
Ray Robinson's Sandwich Shoppe	201 Central St
Rivers Edge Restaurant	50 Warren St
Romeu & Julieta Lancheneta	16 South St
Rosie's Cafe	10 Hurd St
Rosie's Gateway Cafe	151 Warren St, Suite 110

This list guides explorers to places to eat that are unique to Lowell, but the LHP also encourages visits to all Lowell restaurants.

Acre

Angkor Kingdom	602 Merrimack St
Bani Restaurant	616 Merrimack St
Broadway Pizza	651 Broadway St
Brother's Pizza	682 Merrimack St
Burbeck's Ice Cream	500 Pawtucket St
Café Mimosa	694 Merrimack St
Carribean Bakery & Deli	474 Merrimack St
Club Diner	145 Dutton St
Cote's Market (Take-out)	175 Salem St
George's Pizza Spaghetti House	375 Broadway St
Huy Sandwich & Video	454 Merrimack St
Lena's Sub Shop By City Hall	10 O'Connell Pkwy
Market Street Pub	599 Market St
Mekong Restaurant	378 Broadway St
Nhu Y Vietnamese Sandwich Shop	707 Merrimack St
Olympia Restaurant	457 Market St
Olympos Bakery	216 Broadway St
Seasoned Chef	491 Dutton St
Southeast Asian Restaurant	343 Market St
Sports Page Bar Grill & Pizza	350 Market St
T & M's Restaurant	478 Merrimack St
The Old Worthen	141 Worthen St
The SAC Club Restaurant	7 Hanover St
Viet Cafe	713 Merrimack St
Viet-Thai	368 Merrimack St
White Eagle Cafe	585 Market St

Back Central

El Rincon Restaurant	515 Central St
Empire Hunan	87 Church St
Europa Cafe	547 Central St
Family Pizza Inc	415 Lawrence St
<i>Two 16" Pizzas \$9.99 • 28" Party Pizza \$15.99</i>	
Four Seasons	373 Central St
Friend's Pizza	573 Lawrence St
Martin's Market (Take-out)	431 Central St
Owl Diner	244 Appleton St
Ricardo's Cafe Trattoria	110 Gorham St
<i>Free glass lemoncillo with lunch or dinner</i>	
Santoro's Sub Shop	194 Gorham St
Thanh Thoa Restaurant	84 Gorham St
Whipple Café	394 Lawrence St



Introducción

Lowell tiene un lugar muy especial en la historia Americana. La revolución industrial se hizo sentir con fuerza gracias a las fábricas de tejido y los canales de proporción eléctrica de la época 19 en Lowell. Antes de que las factorías formaran una gran pared de ladrillo rojo en las líneas del río del Merrimack, lugar donde se juntan dos ríos, fue un lugar importante para la pesca de los nativos por décadas.

En 1820s la manufacturización de tejido puso a Lowell en el mapa. Las factorías atrajeron trabajadores de todos los lugares, primeramente de las granjas y pueblos en la región y luego de países alrededor del mundo. La combinación de diferentes culturas hizo a Lowell lo que es hoy, una ciudad próspera de más de 100,000 personas – un lugar el cual su patrimonio es tan importante como para ser preservado y su historia ser relatada por los historiadores del Lowell National Historical Park y en museos; esta ciudad es el hogar de la Universidad de Massachussetts en Lowell y de Middlesex Community College; un eje cultural con museos, salones de funciones, deportes de ligas menores, y restaurantes de todas las clases; una comunidad con vecindarios que se distinguen por sus diferentes características que surgen de las personas que allí viven. Ya sea que viva a la vuelta de la esquina o al otro lado del país, le invitamos a explorar nuestra ciudad.

El propósito de este folleto, *Los lugares especiales de Lowell: Explorando los vecindarios*, es de motivarlo a que investigue las partes menos conocidas de la ciudad. Después de haber visto el área central del distrito histórico del centro de la ciudad. Los siete vecindarios principales de Lowell son el Acre, Back Central, Belvidere, Centralville, Highlands, Pawtucketville, y South Lowell. Cada uno ofrece una variedad de grandes experiencias, proporcionando al visitante con la oportunidad de conocer al que allí vive, disfrutar los recursos naturales a través de la ciudad, y apreciar los edificios históricos que nos ayudan a narrar la historia de Lowell.

Encuentre un lugar cómodo donde pueda leer el folleto, escoja uno de los lugares recomendados para visitar y diríjase al vecindario. Cuando se familiarice con la ciudad, descubra por su propia cuenta otros lugares especiales.

Le agradecemos a nuestra líder comunitaria, Bárbara Palermo, contratista del proyecto, la cual investigó y escribió esta publicación.

Comencemos con la asunción de que todo explorador necesita energía—comida. Los restaurantes en los vecindarios sirven desayuno, almuerzo y cena. Reúnase con las personas del área y luego vaya y aprenda sobre nuestra extraordinaria ciudad. Dependiendo de su marcha es recomendable que le dedique de medio día a un día al vecindario que haya escogido, para que así pueda disfrutar de lo mejor de este lugar.

Así es como esta organizado el folleto:

- Cada vecindario tiene su propia sección con códigos de colores, que concuerdan con el mapa del centro de Lowell.
- Cada sección tiene una breve historia del vecindario que describe características étnicas, restaurantes locales, recursos naturales y arquitecturas históricas que valen la pena ver.
- En la parte de atrás del folleto encontrará panfletos para ciertos distritos históricos. Un punto coloreado en la cubierta concuerda con el color del vecindario en el mapa. No todos los vecindarios tienen panfletos suplementarios.
- La parte de atrás del folleto le provee los nombres de todos los restaurantes, por vecindario. Algunos ofrecen descuentos o artículos gratis. El Lowell Heritage Partnership (LHP) le ofrece disculpas con anticipación, si algún restaurante hace su apertura o cierre después de la publicación de este folleto.

El Lowell Heritage Partnership (LHP) público este folleto con el generoso apoyo de Theodore Edson Parker Foundation y Greater Lowell Community Foundation. El LHP el cual promueve la preservación y el cuidado de la naturaleza, cultura, y arquitectura de Lowell, le da la bienvenida a sus sugerencias para la próxima edición de esta publicación.

Escriba a LHP, P.O. Box 8744, Lowell MA 01853 o llámenos al (978) 934-3107.

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ចុកថា

ទីក្រុងឡឺវ៉ានៅក្នុងចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ពិសេសមួយនៅក្នុងប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក។ ការផ្លាស់ប្តូរផ្នែកឧស្សាហកម្មបានឈរចេញពីរោងចក្រក្រណាត់ និងថាមពលវារីអគ្គិសនីនៅទីក្រុងឡឺវ៉ានៃសតវត្សទី 19។ មុនពេលរោងចក្រទាំងឡាយធ្វើជាជញ្ជាំងឥដ្ឋដ៏ស្អាតស្អំពីណាក្រហមតាមដងស្ទឹងមែរី ម៉កកន្លែងដែលដងស្ទឹងពីរប្រសព្វគ្នានេះគឺជាតំបន់នេសាទដ៏សំខាន់មួយសំរាប់ជនជាតិដើមរាប់សតវត្សមកហើយ។ នៅទសវត្សឆ្នាំ 1820s រោងចក្រផលិតក្រណាត់បានធ្វើឲ្យគេស្គាល់ទីក្រុងឡឺវ៉ានៅលើផែនទី។ រោងចក្របានទាក់ទាញកម្មករពីគ្រប់ទិសទី ដំបូងពីស្រែចំការនិងភូមិនានានៅក្នុងតំបន់ហើយបន្ទាប់មកពីប្រទេសទាំងឡាយនៅក្នុងពិភពលោក។ វប្បធម៌ចម្រុះចូលគ្នានេះបានធ្វើឲ្យទីក្រុងឡឺវ៉ាសព្វថ្ងៃក្លាយជាទីក្រុងដែលរីកចំរើន មានប្រជាពលរដ្ឋជាង 100,000 នាក់-- ជាកន្លែងដែលមានកេរ្ត៍តំណែលសំខាន់គ្រប់គ្រាន់ល្មមដែលត្រូវគេថែរក្សាហើយនិងនិយាយតា។ គ្នាតាមរយៈសារៈមន្ទីរនិងឧទ្យានរក្សាជាតិប្រចាំទីក្រុងឡឺវ៉ាដែលជាមូលដ្ឋាននៃសាកលវិទ្យាល័យនៃរដ្ឋម៉ាសាឈូសេត្សប្រចាំទីក្រុងឡឺវ៉ា និងមហាវិទ្យាល័យមីដ្តលសេក្ស ជាមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលវប្បធម៌និងសារៈមន្ទីរ ជាកន្លែងសម្តែងសិល្បៈ ជាមូលដ្ឋានកីឡាផ្សេងៗ ជាទីប្រជុំជននៃភោជនីយដ្ឋានគ្រប់ប្រភេទ ហើយនិងជាសហគមន៍ដែលសង្កាត់និមួយៗមានកន្លែងពិសេសដើម្បីដើរកំសាន្ត និងទម្លាប់ប្រពៃណីប្លែកៗដែលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅទីនេះមាន។ មិនថាឡើយលោក-អ្នករស់នៅជិតៗនេះ ឬក៏នៅម្ខាងប្រទេស យើងសូមអញ្ជើញលោក-អ្នកមកកំសាន្តនៅទីនេះ។

កូនសៀវភៅតូចអំពី កន្លែងពិសេសនានានៅទីក្រុងឡឺវ៉ា: ការដើរកំសាន្តតាមសង្កាត់នានា នេះត្រូវផលិតឡើងក្នុងបំណងទាក់ទាញឲ្យលោក-អ្នកទៅលេងកន្លែងនានានៅក្នុងទីក្រុងដែលមិនសូវល្បីឈ្មោះ បន្ទាប់ពីលោក-អ្នកបានឃើញកន្លែងប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រសំខាន់ៗ នៅកណ្តាលទីក្រុង។ ទីក្រុងឡឺវ៉ាមានសង្កាត់ធំៗចំនួនប្រាំពីរ: អេត្តរ បេកសេនត្រល់ បែលរីឡេ សេនត្រល់វាល ហៃឡេន ផ-ថាក់កិត និងសូផ្តឡឺវ៉ា។

សង្កាត់និមួយៗផ្តល់នូវការដកពិសោធន៍ប្លែកៗ បរិបូរណ៍ ដែលទេសចរណ៍អាចមានឱកាសជួបជាមួយពលរដ្ឋដែល រស់នៅទីនោះ កំសាន្តនឹងសម្បត្តិធម្មជាតិទូទាំងទីក្រុង ហើយនិងអបអរនឹងអាគារប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រនានាដែលជួយ ប្រាប់យើងឲ្យដឹងពីប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រនៃទីក្រុងឡូវ។

សូមរកកន្លែងឲ្យស្រួលមួយដើម្បីអានកូនសៀវភៅនេះ ឲ្យចប់ រើសយកការដើរកំសាន្តដែលត្រូវតែណែនាំឲ្យយក ហើយ សំដៅទៅកន្លែងនោះ។ នៅពេលដែលលោក-អ្នកយល់ ដឹងពីកន្លែងនានានៃទីក្រុង នោះលោក-អ្នកប្រាកដជាអាច រុករកកន្លែងសំខាន់ៗដោយខ្លួនឯងបានទៀតផង។

យើងសូមចាប់ផ្តើមឡើងដោយសន្មត់ថា អ្នកដើរកំសាន្តគ្រប់ រូបត្រូវការថាមពល-ចំណីអាហារ! ភោជនីយដ្ឋានទាំងអស់ ក្នុងសហគមន៍មានលក់អាហារពេលព្រឹក អាហារថ្ងៃត្រង់ និងពេលល្ងាច។ ជួបជាមួយអ្នកដែលរស់នៅតាមតំបន់នោះ ហើយចេញស្វែងយល់ទីក្រុងដ៏ប្រពៃនេះ។ អាស្រ័យតាម ដំណើររបស់លោក-អ្នក។ អាចប្រើពេលកន្លះថ្ងៃ ឬមួយថ្ងៃ ដើម្បីគយគន់ឲ្យបានច្រើនបំផុតក្នុងសង្កាត់ណាមួយ។

នេះគឺជារបៀបដែលកូនសៀវភៅនេះត្រូវរៀបចំឡើង:

- ❖ សង្កាត់និមួយៗមានពិណចំណាំរបស់វា ដែលដូចគ្នាទៅ នឹងផែនទីនៅចំណុចកណ្តាលកូនសៀវភៅ
- ❖ វត្តនិមួយៗមានប្រវត្តិសង្ខេបពីសង្កាត់នោះ និងប្រវត្តិ ជនជាតិ ភោជនីយដ្ឋាននៅជិតៗនោះ សម្បត្តិធម្មជាតិ ហើយនិងនិម្មាបនកម្មប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រដែលគួរតែមើល
- ❖ ហោប៉ៅខាងក្រោយផ្ទះនូវលិខិតខ្លីៗពីតំបន់ប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ នានា។ ចំណុចពិណនៅលើគ្របត្រូវនឹងសង្កាត់ដែលមាន ពិណដូចគ្នានោះនៅលើផែនទី។ លិខិតខ្លីៗនោះមិនមាន សំរាប់គ្រប់សង្កាត់ទេ។
- ❖ ហោប៉ៅផ្ទុកព័ត៌មានពីភោជនីយដ្ឋាននៅខាងក្រោយផ្តល់ នូវឈ្មោះភោជនីយដ្ឋានទាំងអស់តាមសង្កាត់។ កន្លែងខ្លះ មានចុះថ្លៃ ឬក៏ឱ្យរបស់បរដោយមិនគិតថ្លៃ។ ការរក ស៊ីតាមភោជនីយដ្ឋានមានការផ្លាស់ប្តូរ។ The Lowell Heritage Partnership សូមអភ័យទោសទុកជាមុនបើសិនជា មានភោជនីយដ្ឋានណាដែលមានការផ្លាស់ប្តូរនៅពេលដែល កូនសៀវភៅនេះមិនទាន់បានចេញពីផ្ទៃ ឬក៏បើកទ្វារក្រោយ ពេលបោះពុម្ព។

The Lowell Heritage Partnership (LHP) បោះពុម្ពកូន សៀវភៅនេះដោយមានការឧបត្ថម្ភពីមូលនិធិជាក់ស្តែង (Parker Foundation) ហើយនិងមូលនិធិសហគមន៍ ជុំវិញតំបន់ឡូវ (Greater Lowell Community Foundation) ។ LHP ដែលគាំទ្រឲ្យមានការថែរក្សា និង ពង្រីកនូវធម្មជាតិ វប្បធម៌ និងនិម្មាបនកម្មនៃទីក្រុងឡូវ សូមស្វាគមន៍នូវយោបល់របស់លោក-អ្នកដើម្បីដាក់បន្ថែម ទៅក្នុងការបោះពុម្ពនេះ។ សូមមេត្តាសរសេរទៅ:

LHP, P.O. Box 8744, Lowell, MA 01853 ឬក៏ទូរស័ព្ទទៅ លេខ (978) 934-3107.

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